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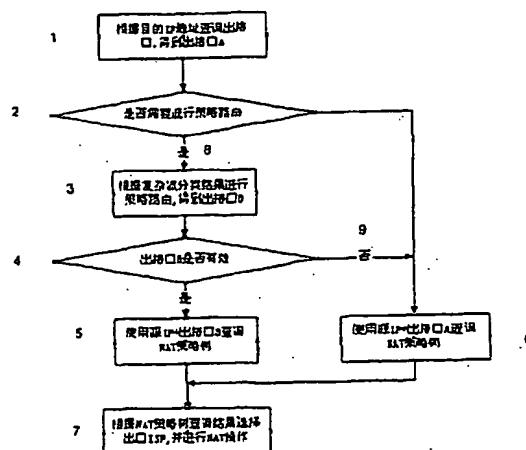
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(54) Title: MULTIPLE ISP LOCAL AREA NETWORK EGRESS SELECTING METHOD

(54) 发明名称: 多 ISP 局域网的出口选择方法



- 1 INQUIRING THE OUT INTERFACE A ACCORDING TO THE DESTINATION IP ADDRESS, OBTAINING THE OUT INTERFACE
- 2 IF IT NEEDS STRATEGIC ROUTING ?
- 3 APPLYING STRATEGIC ROUTING ACCORDING TO COMPLEX CLASSIFYING RESULT, OBTAINING OUT INTERFACE
- 4 IF THE OUT INTERFACE AVAILABILITY ?
- 5 USING RESOURCE IP+OUT INTERFACE A TO INQUIRY NAT STRATEGY TREE INQUIRING
- 6 USING RESOURCE IP+OUT INTERFACE A TO INQUIRY NAT STRATEGY TREE
- 7 SELECTING EGRESS ISP ACCORDING TO NAT STRATEGY TREE INQUIRING RESULT, AND APPLYING NAT OPERATION
- 8 YES
- 9 NO

(57) Abstract: The present invention discloses a Multiple ISP local area network egress selecting method, comprising: setting the local area network routing as normal routing and strategic routing; setting the routing plan of the strategic routing; creating NAT address pool; in the case that there is egress request from inside of local area network, inquiring the routing table, determining the normal routing and/or strategic routing of the next hop; deciding the whether the strategic routing is available, if it is available, covering the destination address by strategic routing result; if it is unavailable, then using the original destination address ;deciding if it needs NAT convert, if it needs convert, selecting NAT address pool and egress user board; returning to distributing NAT processing equipment, achieving NAT convert; sending the message to egress user board according routing result. If it doesn't need NAT convert, sending the message to user board according routing information. The present invention achieves complicated transfer strategy, and the line speed is unobstructed.



## (57) 摘要

本发明公开了一种多 ISP 局域网的出口选择方法，包括：将局域网路由设置为普通路由和策略路由；设置策略路由的路由策略；建立 NAT 地址池；当有来自局域网内部的出口请求时，查询路由表，确定下一跳的策略路由和/或普通路由；判断策略路由是否可用，如果可用，用策略路由结果覆盖目的地址路由；如果不可用，仍使用原来的目的地址路由；判断是否需要进行 NAT 转换，如果需要，选择 NAT 地址池和出口用户板；转分布式 NAT 处理设备，实现 NAT 转换；按路由结果转发报文到出口用户板。如果不需要，根据路由信息转发报文到用户板。本发明实现了复杂的转发策略，且线速无阻塞。